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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

A Potentate That Ought to Exhibit His Remarkable Outfit at the World's Fair.

Sultan Muley Hassan, instead of remaining shut up in his harem, like his father and ancestors, commonly marches himself at the head of his troops, says St. James Gazette. He is hardy and enterprising, an intrepid soldier, a brilliant horseman, and is, altogether, as fine a type of a warlike sovereign as the end of the nineteenth century can show. And he is always on the march. If he is not hurrying from one to another of his three capitals—Fez, Miknas and Marakah—he is leading an expedition to quell a rebellion or collect taxes (it is one and the same thing) in some distant province. Indeed, the encampment is the chief business of the Moorish government, which does not trouble itself to rule its subdued subjects (this duty is left to the kaids of provinces, and woe betide them if they fail to send to court the required tribute), but directs all its energies to warring incessantly against rebel subjects who refuse to acknowledge its authority. The sultan's camp, therefore, is his true capital and his army is his empire.

Whether on the war path or merely journeying from one capital to another, the sultan, who always travels in the midst of his army, invariably maintains the same state. With that characteristic love of the sun which distinguishes all the Moors he marches all through the heat of the day. When he shifts his camp, late in the morning, the tents are first sent on ahead—as with our Indian armies—that they be ready for their tenants on their arrival at the next encampment. Then the troops spread out over the country, forming an immense straggling line, in the center of which is the sultan, followed by a picked body of the elite of his soldiers and by a few of the women of his harem on muleback and carefully veiled.

At a little distance in foont of the sultan rides the kaid el meshwar, or grand master of the ceremonies, followed by a group of favored attendants, each of whom carries some necessary object for the sultan's progress or likely to add to his comfort. Thus there is the mul el fas, or master of the hatchet, whose duty it is to clear away brushwood that might inconvenience the sultan; the mul mahamaz, or master of the spurs, who carries the sultan's spurs, which his majesty only requires when he performs feats of horsemanship; the mul zarbia, or master of the carpet which is spread on the ground when the sultan desires to sit down; the mul strombia, or master of the cushions on which the sultan reclines; the mul belghah, or master of the slippers, ready to provide the sultan with a fresh pair if he desires a change from those he has on; the mul el ma, who gives the sultan water from a gazelle skin when he is thirsty; the mul atai, who prepares tea for his use; and then, after an interval, come two mounted spearmen, behind whom, at a little distance, rides the sultan, having on either side a mul zif, or fly-flicker, and behind his right stirrup the mul m'dui, bearer of the shereefian umbrella.

JUNKS FROM CHINA.

Strange Crafts to Form a Portion of the Transportation Exhibit.

Models of Chinese junks and vessels of various types have been shipped to Chicago by Edwin Bedloe, United States consul at Amoy, China. These boats were made by Ching Gong Frayne and comprise almost all varieties, both ancient and modern, known to that country. As the Chinese have entirely different ideas of shipbuilding from the nations of the world, this exhibit will be strikingly novel. The originals have been carefully followed, all of the peculiarities of the strange crafts of the Mongolians being faithfully produced. The boats are gaudily painted and decorated with huge eyes on either side of the bow, which, according to the maritime superstitions of the country, enable the boats to see. There are eighteen boats coming, including specimens of the sampan, or small rowboat used in central China, and the sampan of Amoy and Formosa, used on the sea coast; Tokian fishing boats; tek-pai, a bamboo passenger raft used in heavy surf; fishing raft, also used in surf; passenger junk of Chian-Chin; junk of Tong Wah, which are the fastest boats in Chinese waters; mandarin war junk, freight junk of north China; water boat, from which steamers are supplied with fresh water; missionary and mandarin house boats; mandarin revenue cruiser; several different kinds of rafts, and other curious craft.

Mexico's Fine Exhibit.

Reports received from the City of Mexico indicate that the Mexican exhibit at Chicago will largely exceed that made at Paris. The state of Sonora is to send, among other things, one of the finest collections of minerals ever exhibited. The governor of the state of Guerrero considers the collection of woods and ores already obtained will be very important. In the territory of Lower California the finest specimens of medicinal plants and pearls have been collected. The state of Nuevo Leon will send wines, cloth and flour, while the collection of its woods and ores will prove the natural wealth of that state. The state of Oaxcaca will send a good exhibit, and so will also the states of Puebla and Hidalgo. In minerals it is expected that Zacatecas and Guanajuato will excel their former exhibits, which were so much admired at New Orleans and Paris.

THE CONSCRIPTION PLAN.

A Low That Loses More to a Nation Than Is Gained by It.

When the gain of what is termed a whole nation under arms is estimated, the exaggeration, says the Fortnightly Review, of the pompous phrases hides the nakedness of the fact that large numbers of young men are lost to their country by the means to which they resort to escape military service. In Italy and Germany these may be counted by legions; in France men are less numerous, because in France men are more wedded to the native soil, and take to service more gayly and more naturally, but in Italy and Germany thousands flock to immigrant ships, thus choosing life-long self-expatriation, and every year, as the military and fiscal burdens grow heavier, will lads go away by preference to lands where, however hard be the work, the dreaded voice of the drill sergeant cannot reach them, and they can "call their souls their own."

Patriotism is a fine quality, no doubt, but it does not accord with the chill and supercilious apathy which characterizes the general teaching and temper of this age, and a young man may be pardoned if he deem that his country is less a mother worthy of love than a cruel and unworthy stepmother, when she demands three of the fairest years of his life to be spent in a barrack yard, and wrings his ears till the blood drops from them or beats him about the head with the butt of a musket because he does not hold his chin high enough or shift his feet quickly enough.

MORE WOMEN THAN MEN.

Figures Showing That the Popular Explanation Is Not a True One.

It is a well-known fact, says the Chicago Mail, that there are more females than males among the civilized Christian nations of the world, and scholars have generally asserted that the cause of the differences was the frequent wars in which many males, but no females were killed. Statistics now proves this theory altogether erroneous. If it were correct, those nations which have had most wars ought to have the greatest preponderance of women, chief among them France and Germany. And the most peaceable nations ought to have nearly as many males as females. But statistics proves the contrary. Finland, a very peaceable country, heads the list with 1,130 women to 1,000 men; Norway and Sweden, which have hardly had a war for the last two centuries, follow next with 1,070 women to 1,000 men. France, which has been carrying on more wars than any other great nation for near three centuries, has only 1,007 women to 1,000 men, the same as Belgium, the most peaceable nation on earth. Germany, the warlike, and Switzerland, the peaceable, are both down in the list with 1,040 females to 1,000 males. In the Balkan peninsula where small warfare is being carried almost without ceasing, there are only 946 females to 1,000 males, and in Greece and Bosnia only 900 females to 1,000 males. So, evidently, war has nothing to do with these inequalities in the number of sexes. But probably Charles Darwin in his theory of sexual selection with its influence on births, may offer an explanation more satisfactory than that of deaths in war.

CITY FIRE SERVICE.

Boston's Department Costs the Most and London's the Least.

The central fire brigade of Chicago has recently been furnished with two of the largest and most powerful land fire engines in the world. They are constructed to work six sets of hose throwing 10 tons of water per minute.

Paris has a very extensive fire establishment, the largest in the world—903 engines and 1,500 firemen.

London has 151 engines of all descriptions, and employs 707 officers and men. The number of journeys made by the fire engines and hose vans of the Metripolitan brigade last year was 32,795, and the total distance run 65,800 miles, these figures not including hose carts or the escapes, which are run by hand.

The London brigade uses 17,000,000 gallons of water yearly, that is, 4½ gallons per inhabitant, or 8,500 gallons for each fire.

The New York brigade consumes 82,000,000 gallons yearly, that is, 25 gallons per inhabitant, or 18,000 per fire.

The most expensive brigade is that of Boston, which cost 6s. 7d. per head of population to maintain; that of London costs the least, 5d. per head.

The German Imperial Train.

The German emperor's imperial train, which has at last been finished, cost altogether seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Its construction occupied three years, and is a very elaborate example of railroad luxury. There are twelve carriages, all connected by "corridors," which presumably are vestibules, and they are all magnificently upholstered. The library car, for instance, is hung with gobelin tapestry, and the drawing-room is furnished entirely in white satin. Two of the carriages are for the sole use of the emperor's children and their nurses.

WELSHMEN will hold an eisteddfod in Chicago at some time during the exposition, a dispensation permitting them to do so having been granted by the National association, which met recently at Swansea, Wales.

A MAGNIFICENT microscope has just been completed by the Munich Poeller Physical and Optical institute for the great Chicago exposition, at a cost of $6,750. It possesses a magnifying power of 11,000 diameters.

DEATH IN THE BATH.

Vapors of Mount Budos Cure the Gout or Kill the Bather.

When Charles Boner was in Transylvania he visited Mount Budos, a volcano which is never in actual eruption, but is all the time sending out sulphuretted hydrogen gas. In particular there are two caves or clefts in the whitish-gray rock out of which this gas, mixed with carbonic acid, is emitted with special freedom. The principal one of these caves is about twenty paces in depth, and, as will be seen from Mr. Boner's description, is much frequented as a health resort.

"To enter the cave in safety care must be taken not to draw the breath. A long respiration is made before rushing in, the nostrils are closed, and then with hasty steps the farther extremity is reached.

"A pricking feeling in the eyes is caused by the warm atmosphere. From the feet upwards the whole body has the agreeable sensation of a gentle heat playing around every limb. But your stock of breath is exhausted, and you run back to the open air.

"The day before I was there a man had committed suicide by entering a step or two. He dropped at once: and when a shepherd, who was tending his flocks on the opposite hillside, and who saw him enter, came across to look for him, he was dead.

"The vapors of the cave are highly valued as a cure for the gout, and for diseases of the eye. At the end of the cavern a tasteless, slightly warm liquid, clear as crystal, falls slowly, drop by drop, from the rock—the result, probably, of the condensed vapors rising from below.

"A loose dress is worn by those who take this vapor bath. They go in, remain as long as they can hold their breath, then run out, breathe, and go in again.

"The second cave is not far away, and is called the Murderer. In flying past the opening, birds drop dead upon the ground. Close to the entrance I found a jay that had just met its death. I thought of the upas tree and its victims."

QUEER SOUTHERN PHRASES.

Provincialisms Abound There, and Are Always Picturesque.

In Dr. Pierson's description of life in the southwest as he saw it many years ago—"before the war"—he speaks often of the peculiar turns of speech there prevalent. He was once present at an ecclesiastical meeting where motions were piled upon each other until matters were in a frightful muddle. Finally the moderator was appealed to for a decision.

He rose from his seat, as became a presiding officer thus appealed to, and lifting his lank form until his head was among the rafters of the low schoolhouse, he hesitated a moment, and then said:

"Brethren, my decision is that you are all ahead of the hounds."

Dr. Pierson confesses that he did not fully comprehend the meaning of the words, but he could not help seeing that the decision was perfectly clear and satisfactory to the assembly.

As Dr. Pierson traveled about—he was an agent of the Bible society—he often put up for the night at very humble cabins, and commonly, before the family went to bed, he was invited to conduct family worship. The form of the invitation was peculiar and invariable.

The Bible and hymn-book were brought forward and laid upon the table, and then the host turned to the preacher and said: "Will you take the books, sir?"

At table he was expected to ask a blessing, and here, again, the phraseology employed was peculiar. When all were seated, the man of the house would say: "Will you make a beginning, sir? "Then all heads were bowed, and the blessing was invoked.

WONDERS IN FIGURES.

Some of the Recent Discoveries of the Figure Fiend.

Some person of a mathematical turn of mind has discovered that the multiplication of 987654321 (which, you will observe, are simply the figures 1 to 9, inclusive, reversed) by 45 give 44,444,444,445. Reversing the order of the digits and multiplying 123456789 by 45 we get a result equally as curious, viz., 5,555,555,505. If we take the 123456789 as the multiplicand and, interchanging the figures in 45 so as to make them read 54, use the last numbers as the multiplier, the result will be 66,666,666,606. Returning to the multiplicand 987654321 and taking 54 as the multiplier again, the result will be 53,333,333,334—all 3s except the first and last figures, which together read 54—the multiplier. Taking the same multiplicand and 27, the half of 54, as the multiplier, the product is 26,666,666,607, all 6s, excepting the first and last figures, which together read 27—the multiplier. Now, interchanging the order of the figures 27, and using 72 instead as a multiplier and 987654321 as the multiplicand, we get as a product 71,111,111,112, all 1s except the first and last figures, which together read 72—the multiplier.

Fishing of the Locks.

At a recent "fishing of the locks" at Delaware City, the eastern terminus of the canal, nearly 20,000 herring were caught, and it was estimated that between 75,000 and 80,000 passed through the locks that day. On the same day it was estimated that the net in the locks at St. George's contained at one time 60,000 herring. The twight was so great that only 15,000 could be brought ashore.

The Women of the United States Outnumber the Men.

Official Statistics Showing the Various Changes in Numbers, Nationality and Location of the People in This Country.

The population in this country is pretty well divided between the two sexes, although according to a bulletin just issued from the census office there are about 1,500,000 more males than females in the 62,500,000 of population. In the New England and middle states states there are 45,000 more females than males. In the south middle section, including the district, the females outnumber the males by some 20,000. While in the northern central sections of the country as far west as Nebraska the males are in the majority by over 800,000, in the south central portion this excess reaches only about 200,000. In the western section of the country the predominance of the males is shown by a majority of over 500,000.

In this district the males number only 109,584, while the females number 120,808; 51.21 per cent. of the total population returned in 1890 are males and 48.79 percent are females. In 1880 the males represented 50.88 per cent. and the females 49.12 per cent. The percentages of males and females in 1870 were about the same as those just stated for 1880, or 50.56 per cent. for males and 49.44 per cent. for females, while in 1860 they were very nearly similar to those given for 1890, or 51.16 per cent. for males and 48.84 per cent. for females. The excess of males over females in 1890 is 1,513,510, as against an excess in 1880 of 881,857. In 1870 the males only exceeded the females by 428,759, whereas in 1860 there were 727,087 more males than females. In 1850 the males exceeded the females by 483,444. The very large excess of males in 1890 is readily accounted for by the greatly increased number of immigrants who have come to this country since 1880, over three-fifths of the entire number of immigrants being males.

Analyzing the results of the distribution of population according to native and foreign born, it seems that 14.77 per cent. of the population in 1890 are foreign born, as against 13.32 per cent. in 1880 and 9.63 per cent. in 1850. The native born in 1850 represented 90.32 per cent. of the whole population, while in 1890 they represented 85.23 per cent.

According to the census in 1890 there are in the United States 54,983,890 white persons and 9,038,360 colored persons, meaning by "colored" persons, those of African descent, Chinese, Japanese and civilized Indians. There has been an increase in the white from 1880 to 1890 of 11,580,920, or 26.68 per cent., and an increase in the colored for the same decade of 885,547, or 18.13 per cent. For the decade from 1870 to 1880 the white increased 29.22 per cent. and the colored, apparently, 35.90 per cent. As has already been explained in previous bulletins, however, the increase from 1870 to 1880 was to a certain extent fictitious, particularly as regards the colored population of the south.

A CURE FOR HAY FEVER.

Pine Needles Mixed with Smoking Tobacco Clear Out the Head.

A Freehold (N. J.) man, named Allen, who is an inveterate smoker and an annual sufferer from hay fever, which heretofore has compelled him to forsake home, friends and business and hie himself to the mountains as soon as he began to sneeze, as discovered what he claims is a sure cure, says the Philadelphia Record. "It is an extremely simple remedy," he said, "and the credit of its discovery must be given to the North Carolina mountaineers. Two years ago when I first began to feel the effects of the rose cold, I took a train for Asheville, N. C., and found lodgement with an old cracker away back in the mountains. Before cold weather set in my supply of cigars ran out. I could not do without my smoke and was obliged to fall back on a 'cob pipe and long green' tobacco raised by my host. I noticed that when he smoked he always mixed pine needles with his tobacco, and when I asked the reason he answered that it was to 'cl'ar out his head.' My head needed 'clarin' out,' and I tried the old fellow's remedy. It worked like a charm. When I came home I recommended it to my friends, and several who were suffering from catarrh declared that it helped them greatly. An enterprising tobacconist to whom I spoke about the 'cure' got a supply of pine needles and began the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes and smoking tobacco thus medicated. The flavor of tobacco thus dosed is very pleasant, and the odor of the smoke is deliciously aromatic. Last summer I stayed at home and the hay fever didn't bother me. If I escape the complaint this year I shall feel pretty certain that the 'pine needle brand' of tobacco and cigars is a sure enough cure."

Wonderful Insect Vitality.

It is a standing puzzle to the entomologists how frail little insects of the mosquito and butterfly order can brave the cold of an Arctic winter and yet retain their vitality. The larvæ of the milkweed butterfly have been exposed to an artificial blast sixty-eight degrees below zero. Taken out of range of this artificial blizzard and gradually "thawed out," this same worm was able to creep half an hour afterwards. Butterflies have been found flitting joyously about in the highest latitude man has ever penetrated, and the mosquitoes of Alaska and Greenland are known to be the healthiest specimens of that race of little pests.

ONE OF THE MYSTERIES.

Something About Sound That Cannot Be Understood.

"I am an old man," he said slowly to a Memphis Appeal-Avalanche reporter, "and I've lived a long time longer than most men who have lived as long as I have, for there's mighty little in this world that I oughtn't to know that I don't know; but there is one thing I don't know, and I've been trying to learn it for fifty years, more or less."

"What's that?" interrupted Gamaliel, who is but a beginner.

"Well, my son, it's this: I don't know, and I don't believe I ever shall, why it is that when a man gets home at 1 o'clock in the morning and he finds he hasn't his night key in his pocket he can ring the bell and thump the door and throw pebbles up against the windows and disturb the whole neighborhood, and keep on doing it for three-quarters of an hour or more, before he wakes anybody in the house; but if he gets there at the same time and has his night key in his pocket, and slips it into the lock as still as a mouse, and turns it without a creak, and shuts the door as softly as the dew falls, and creeps upstairs in his sock feet as stealthily as a cat, and gets into his room as noiselessly as the stars go to their rest, he not only wakes up his wife, but the next morning everybody in the house is asking him what he means by coming in at that hour of the night, and if he must come in them, why doesn't he make less racket and not disturb the whole country."

The old man in an excess of emotion gasped once or twice and began to mop his brow.

"That's what I don't know, young man," he went on, "and I'd like to live until you have lived as long as I have, to see if you can find out, but I don't really believe you ever will."

"I'll try," briefly remarked Gamaliel, and those who know Gamaliel have a sublime confidence that he has made a noble beginning.

THE CORPSE OBJECTED.

Kicked the Coffin Lid Off When All Was Ready for the Burial.

Thomas Kelly, a colored man, disappointed a large audience in Chester, Pa., the other day by refusing to be buried when the audience was ready to bury him. He had been picked up for dead on a wharf the night before and had been tenderly removed to the coroner's office to await an inquest and a funeral. When the undertaker came around the next day he had the corpse put in an ice-box, while he went for a hearse and some mourners, and the preparations for sepulture were nearly complete when Mr. Kelly kicked the lid from the box, got up and asked for his overcoat. Instead of giving the corpse its overcoat, the Brooklyn Eagle says, the coroner and other officials took to their heels, not that they were averse in granting the dead man's request, but that it was not in the usual order of things for dead men to make requests.

Presently Mr. Kelly climbed out of the box and in plaintive language, punctuated with hiccoughs, went about town complaining of the indignities to which he had been subjected and also of headache. At last accounts he was still wandering around Chester terrifying people by these remarks and creating a strong sentiment in favor of his recapture and burial. A pretty state of things Mr. Kelly is trying to establish! If he has a spark of consideration for the feelings of his fellows and the fees of the coroner he will go back to the undertaker and ask him to finish the work that he had begun. His refusal to be put into his coffin is a direct reflection upon the acumen of the police and the personal qualifications of the coroner, and, again, if his example should be followed to any great extent, it would create no end of confusion and lead to a vast amount of trouble with wills. Mr. Kelly should submit to be buried.

TO COME TO AMERICA.

The Finest Private Library in the World About to Be Sold.

For some time past it has been rumored that the famous Althorp library, which Dibdin called the finest private collection in the world, was about to be sold, and now the announcement is made upon authority, says the St. James' Gazette. It is hoped to sell it en bloc, but should that not be possible it will be put up at auction. Selling the most famous of the world's private libraries in a lump can mean only one thing—selling it to America. We trust that may not happen, since Lord Spencer's collection contains many volumes which it is national pride to possess—such, for instance as the famous Valdarfar "Boccaccio," which Lord Blandford wrested from the second Earl Spencer for £3,200, to be ultimately bought for Althorp for the bagatelle of £750. It will be an epoch-making sale, for this great library contains some 50,000 volumes, mostly priceless. Scarce editions on vellum and large paper, magnificent printing, and dazzling bindings by Pasdeloup and Roger Payne—these are its glories. Many of the books, too, have famous histories. They have felt the touch of the Pompadour or of Diane de Poitiers, or the elegant grasp of Francis I. There are eighty-two out of the ninety-nine known productions of Caxton, to say nothing of the famous Mentz Psalter, a copy of which has fetched £5,000. To sell the Althorp library, indeed, is almost as though we were to sell the rarest rarities of the printed book department of the British museum.

CHRONICLE-UNION

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SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

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THE IT.—A correspondent of the Sacramento Record Union says:

I offer the following statement for consideration by moral Democrats: Deduct the Democratic majorities of the lower wards (where the saloons and gambling hells are) of one leading city in each State and there is not a State, outside of the solid South, that has gone Democratic."

Try it. Take New York and Brooklyn, Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Newark and Jersey City, Baltimore, Wilmington, and other large cities, and see what you can make out of it.

The following were elected to office in Esmeralda county, Nev. Assembly, S. L. McNaughton and A. J. McCarthy; Sheriff, E. Stewart; Clerk and Treasurer, B. H. Wright; Recorder, J. G. Atchison; District Attorney, Dan Holland; Public Administrator, S. R. Wasson; Surveyor, J. P. Harrington; Long Term Commissioner, G. L. Albright; Short Term Commissioner, Joe Klein.

Caminetti and Davis, (who were pitted against each other for Congress, are the best of friends, and after the election they went from Calaveras to Sacramento together, put up at the same hotel and dined together. And thus it should be in all cases. Why should candidates be enemies when they belong to different parties which are bound to have their own candidates.

Charles F. Wingate, sanitary engineer, discussing danger from cholera next spring, says that if he had his way in New York he would "tear down 500 notoriously infected tenement houses and clear away every congesten corner where zymotic disease has prevailed for years."

He would not if the buildings belonged to him. He would get all the rent he could out of them—as other New Yorkers do.

San Jose is horrified over the murder of Henry Plans, a young man of that city, whose body was found hanging to a tree on one of the side streets on Saturday morning last. The legs and arms were bound, showing that there was no suicide in it.

The Nevada people are jubilant over the election in that State—the giving of its vote to Weaver. They will not be so happy when the new administration closes the Carson Mint, which was done under Cleveland.

James McGowan, a North Beach boatman, who was elected to the Assembly from San Francisco, is to row to Sacramento to pay a bet he made, that if elected he would row to the Capitol in a whitehall boat when he went to take his seat.

The World's Fair Directors are in favor of opening the World's Fair on Sundays, provided the machinery is not run. If it is not opened on Sundays thousands of people will not be able to see much of it.

The Democracy throughout the county have been having a grand jubilee over the result of the election. That is proper, and good, for it circulates money for powder, fireworks, music, flags etc. etc.

The manufacturing States of Connecticut and New Jersey gave increased majorities for Cleveland. As they have voted for free trade it is to be hoped they will have as much of it as they voted for.

Henry C. Frick, President of the Carnegie Iron and Steel Company at Homestead, gave $25,000 to the Democratic campaign committee.

The people of Fresno voted right on the 8th, and made a clean-up in the Court House by electing a Republican Sheriff, Clerk and District Attorney.

Eastern banks want to buy $220,000 of the new bonds of Sacramento county at 5 per cent, but the State will likely take them at 4½ per cent. interest.

On election day, when the voters of the Second District were giving Congressman Caminetti such a flattering vote, his wife was very low in San Francisco.

Count Dillon, of Paris, has sued John W. Mackey for $34,850, for money advanced and services in buying telegraph stock.

The Record-Union says that Hon. Russell D Stephens, of Sacramento, is spoken of to succeed Secretary Rusk.

The Tuscarora mines have closed down and people are getting out of camp as fast as they can.

There is some compensation in the result in this State—De Young wont go to the U. S. Senate.

Curtis, the actor, is having his second trial in San Francisco for the murder of officer Grant.

Governor McKinley is dumbfounded. He has nothing to say on election matters.

Footpads are commencing their Winter's work in Sacramento, and are diligent.

A GOOD LAW.

It is generally conceded by the press and people of this State that the Australian election law, as it is called, is the best we have had in this State. That it should be amended in some few particulars is apparent, particularly to the County Clerks, who have much work to do under its provisions. First, in the matter of registration. As the law now stands, there is not sufficient time given County Clerks to make up the Great Register for the printer to have it out in time to distribute it to the several precincts in the counties as early as it should be.—No name should be allowed to go on the Great Register after the first Monday in October previous to a general election.—Such a provision would put a stop to so much "stuffing," as we have read of in San Francisco, and it would give County Clerks ample time to prepare their copy for the printer, and give the printer time to do a careful job and deliver them so that they could be distributed throughout the counties several days before the election. This year there was great confusion incident to the printing of the Great Register. Over two-thirds of the counties had to have them printed in San Francisco, and as they all had to be printed within a few days it required great generalship on the part of County Clerks and the printers to get the work done in due time, and in good shape.

We can see no objection to School Trustees, Notaries, and such minor officers acting as election officers. At the late election some such officer was on nearly every election board in this county, and such was the case in most of the counties in the State. In small precincts it is difficult to make up an election board without putting such officers on. That provision of the law should be amended to except School Trustees and Notaries.

STOP IT.

The Supreme Court commenced its Fall session in Sacramento on Monday. It will be in session until the 25th, and then go to Los Angeles. This flitting from Sacramento to Los Angeles, and from Los Angeles to San Francisco, and from San Francisco to Sacramento, and from Sacramento to San Francisco, and so on, should be stopped, and the Court be made to hold its session at the State Capitol. The State is paying thousands of dollars for rents in San Francisco and Los Angeles, besides for transportation to those places, and for extra clerk hire—money that should be saved to the people for better purposes. The next Legislature should enact a law making the Capitol the permanent place for holding all sessions of the Supreme Court.

The House is largely Democratic, and it is likely that party will also control the Senate after the Fourth of March, and it is well that it should, so as to give Cleveland and his supporters an opportunity to do all they say they will in legislating for the country. With a Senate against the party in power in the White House there is always an excuse for not doing thus and so, but if the one party has full swing the responsibility must rest on that party, so it is to be hoped there will be nothing to prevent the Cleveland Administration carrying out the promises of the Chicago platform to its fullest extent.

We lived happily under Cleveland a few years ago, and we have no fears as to having any worse times under him the next four years. It makes but little difference to the average citizen who is President, but it does to the office seeker—and that's what's the matter, mostly; the "In's" want to keep in, and the "Outs" want to get in—but we know that Postmaster Bryant, of Bridgeport, is not one of the "Ins" anxious to stay in, but we presume some Democrat can be found in town who is willing to get "in".

The Sacramento School election this year will probably be omitted, as it will cost about $1,200 to hold it. The hold-overs propose to have the out goers hold over if they can, or have them re-appointed. Do the hold-overs know that the majority of the people of that city are satisfied with such an arrangement? It is a singular proceeding for a city of Sacramento's size, while it might be proper in a small town, where the wishes of the people can be ascertained.

It is significant that the Legislative candidates known to be for De Young for U. S. Senator were snowed under at the last election in Republican counties. On De Young's account the Republicans lost a Senator from Contra Costa county, where a fight was made against the Republican candidate on the Senatorial question. The De Youngs slaughtered Sargent and others and now Mike has had a dose of his own medicine.

An exchange says: The People's Party will perfect their organization during the next two years and feel confident of electing the next Governor of California.

What bosh! They will elect a Governor in a horn. The Republicans who voted that ticket at the late election now see that it was a Democratic scheme to elect Cleveland by drawing Republican votes from Harrison and they will not be caught again.

President-elect Cleveland is being urged by his party to call an extra session of Congress to repeal the McKinley Act. As the country has seemingly decided against that Act, the sooner it is repealed the better—for the Republican party in the future, if the Mills bill is resurrected.

SO HARR.—The Inyo Register, in a review of the result of the late election, says:

There are many other even more curious things that might be noted touching the peculiarities of the recent voting, for local candidates particularly: how both parties in fairly equal proportions but with very different results, shaked their own party candidates for no apparent good reason; how ex-delegates for no apparent good reason, voted against the very men they helped to nominate; how it came that so many Republicans went square against their party men for such purely political offices as Assemblymen, Congressmen, etc. If such as those can't depend on party support then, obviously, there is nothing in party principles, still less in those of a voter claiming to uphold his party principles yet voting dead against the executors, so to speak, of those principles. Such so-called party men ought to have moved their blankets into the proper camp before the fight commenced, then their action would have been less treacherous.

INYO MAJORITIES.—Inyo went back on the Republicans worse than Mono did.—The following are her majorities: Harrison, 87; Davis, 35; Mack, 184; The Republicans elected the Sheriff, Treasurer and Coroner, the Dems. capturing the Clerk and District Attorney.

France is claimed to be the greatest egg and poultry producing country in the world, the value of eggs alone amounting to $175,000,000 annually, or nearly half as much as the largest wheat crop ever produced in the United States.

In boiling a tough chicken or any kind of tough meat, put a tablespoonful of vinegar into the water, and the chicken or meat will boil up as tender as you wish. They must be put into cold water and allowed to come to a boil slowly

Among the exports of Belgium, a little country with an area not one-half that of San Bernardino County, California, were 23,000,000 dozen of eggs, worth nearly as much as the combined orange crops of Florida and California for the same year.

The Ione Echo says a petition is being circulated in Amador county, asking the Governor to appoint John F. Davis Superior Judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Armstrong.

There is a remarkable increase in the number of cold-blooded liars in the country, overlooked by the census takers, but recently discovered by local candidates everywhere.—Inyo Index.

The most idiotic college yell is probably that of the senior class of the Kansas State University. It is: "Johnny took a bite, Susie took a chew. Rock chalk, jaw hawk, class of '92."—Minneapolis Journal.

The only man in the world who lives in a house of copper is an iron manufacturer named N. Paulson, whose unique residence stands at the corner of Eighty-ninth street and the Shore road in South Brooklyn.

Judge Chas. B. Armstrong, Superior Judge of Amador county, died at Jackson on the 9th, aged 39 years. In early days he was a resident of Alpine county.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Containing more reading matter than any magazine published in America.

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BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. For sale by best dealers generally. Ask for it.

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THIS PAPER

IS ONLY $2.50 A YEAR.

A Woman's Paradise.

The ideal spot, in the opinion of many of our American women, is the oasis of Gherdaia, in the Sahara desert. There the women have succeeded in emancipating themselves to a remarkable degree. When they marry they draw up their own marriage contract, and if the man in any way breaks it the woman is immediately free and will have no more to say to him. The Ghardaians are Mohammedans, and by the law of the prophet a man may have four wives. The women, however, do not allow more than one, and polygamy is practically banished. They have also a peculiar objection to drinking and smoking, and in many contracts the husband is told that if he falls into the habit of "consuming liquors or using tobacco" he will be divorced.

Coincident Affliction.

The people of Gottenburg, Sweden, will long remember old Gust Swanson on account of the curious case of coincident affliction which followed him and his family through life. Old Gust, his wife and their three children were all born August 13. Gust had his eyes put out by a powder explosion August 13, 1879. Dirkje and Altze, the two daughters, both became insane simultaneously on August 13, 1880, and have both since died. Peter, the son, was killed by a pile driver August 13, 1883, and at last old Gust and his wife were both killed while crossing a railroad bridge near their home on August 13, 1889.

A Stallion's Crushing Tactics.

What might have been a fatal attack took place near Parham, N. Y. A man working with a threshing machine had a stallion he used to move the machine from place to place. While taking him out of the stable the animal, without any warning, caught him by the arm, threw him down, and then got on top with both knees with the evident intention of crushing the life out of him. A bystander seized a neck yoke and knocked the horse down, thus enabling the man to escape. This is the second person this vicious animal has nearly made an end of.

LEGAL.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE FIRM OF Bryant, Heath & Whitford is hereby dissolved, Richard Whitford having taken the business in his individual name. All bills due the late firm to be paid to A. F. Bryant.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., October 7th, 1892.

A. F. BRYANT,
CLINTON E. HEATH,
o22 4w RICHARD WHITFORD.

Desert Land, Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
October 24, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JAMES ACHESON, of Silliton, Mono county, Cal. [illegible], has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 644, for the S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ and N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of sec. 29, T. 7 N., R. 25 E., M. D. M., before the County Clerk of Mono county, at Bridgeport, California, on

TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1892.

He names the following witnesses to prove the completed irrigation and reclamation of said land: M. H. Lough, of Sweetwater, J. C. Sharpe, A. P. Sayre and John Friecell, of Clinton, Mono Co., Calif.

o22 6w C. W. CRAIG, Register.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNty of Alpine, State of California.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN P. ELLIOT, SOLE SURVIVING EXECUTOR OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF AND OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS WRIGHT LEGGET, DECEASED, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Alpine, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Alpine, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Joseph Larson, Dist. Attorney and Plaintiff's Attorney.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to JOHN P. ELLIOT, Sole Surviving Executor of the last will and Testament of and of the Estate of Thomas Wright Legget, Deceased, Defendant.

You are Hereby Required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the Said County of Alpine, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons if served within this Alpine County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you for the sum of Five Thousand, nine hundred, twenty six and 75-100 Dollars, being the amount of a judgment entered against you, in Said Superior Court, January 5th, 1887, with legal interest on said sum of $5926 75, amounting to two thousand and seventy and 71-100 Dollars, said interest having accrued since the rendition of said judgment January 5th, 1887, and up to January 21, 1892, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will take judgment as prayed for to wit: for $5926 75 amount of said judgment and $2070 71 interest from Jan. 5th, 1887, to Jan. 2nd, 1892, with costs of suit.

[Ls] Given under my hand and Seal of the Superior Court of the County of Alpine, State of California, this 16 day of July A. D. 1892.

FRANK SMITH, Clerk.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Alpine, State of California. The People of the State of California, Plaintiff, vs. John P. Elliot et al. Defendant. Filed Aug. 15th, 1892.

FRANK SMITH, Clerk.

JOSEPH LARSON, Attorney for Plaintiff. o8 3m

GO TO
JOE'S BARBER SHOP,
Main Street, west of Joe A. Brown's Store,
BRIDGEPORT.

Where all the HAIR CUTTING known to the profession will be done in style. SHAVING, HONING RAZORS, etc.

JOSEPH SPARKS
au6-tf Proprietor.

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS, TAKE

THE

CHRONICLE-UNION.

A LOVING MOTHER.

How She Took Her Daughter's Attempted Suicide.

The daughter of a tailor in the city of Berlin, having been jilted by her lover, jumped into the river. She was saved by the heroic exertions of a young man, a stranger, assisted by several people standing on the bank and holding a long rope which the courageous swimmer had tied around his waist. The girl was taken to a hotel close by, was placed in bed, and was given restoratives which recalled her to life. Her name and address having been ascertained, her parents were informed and were soon by her bedside. When the mother entered the room she just glanced at her daughter and then carefully looked over her wardrobe. The hat was missing. "Where is your new hat?" cried the affectionate mother. Hardly able to talk, the girl whispered she supposed the current had carried it off. "Well," retorted the irate mother, "I shall not buy you another. You can wear your old white bonnet for the rest of the year." And turning her back upon her daughter she allowed the father to fondle the girl and kiss her tears away from her pale cheek.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TICKETS

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SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Trans-continental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with MR. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

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Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves GENOA.
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
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and FRIDAYS,
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,
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TOPAZ, COLEVILLE
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Leaves BRIDGEPORT
at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
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and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
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R. GELATT, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following Mining Claims situated in Castle Peak Mining District, Mono County, California, have been Consolidated with the Dunderberg Mining Claim, namely: "Crowley," "Bryant," "Purdy," "Vanderberg," "Clement," and "DeWolf;" and the Assessment work required for this year will be done from the Dunderberg Mine, sufficient to hold said claims as required by law.

Dated Bridgeport, October 10, 1892.

o15-1m A. F. BRYANT, Agent.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30 tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS, Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

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JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my22-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 35 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 5-tf

PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, etc.
n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON,
CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
☞ This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with he BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS:
And will be conducted first-class.
ja2-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

PIONEER SALOON,
GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

CAPITOL SALOON,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS,
BRIDGEPORT.
FIRST-CLASS IN ITS APPOINTMENTS, AND THE BEST AT THE BAR.
my21-tf RICHARD WHITFORD, Manager.

THE CHRONICLE-UNION
ONLY
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 19, 1892.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

O. Bertrand, of Bruton, has been here this week.

Chas. Summers, of Round Valley, has been here this week.

J. L. C. Sherwin, of Round Valley, was in town this week on road matters.

H. Warner and A. J. McKenzie, of Lundy, were here this week.

Hugh Jeffers, the Bodie jeweler, is at the Allen House.

Supervisors Calnan, Morgan, Pitts and Stewart, are in town on official business.

T. B. Rickey is in town.

Mrs. Norma Huntoon has moved to town for the Winter.

Charles Wederts, of Burlington, Iowa, a nephew of the late Mr. Wederts, arrived here last evening on a visit to the Wederts family.

Miss Ella Donnel is at Fales' Hot Springs.

SMART ALECKS.—To show how the Democrats hoodwinked and led Republicans into the Weaver spider web, we may take the Clinton precinct: There were four Republicans there, and only one Democrat, but the Democrat talked for Weaver, and it was settled among them that Clinton should show the World that Mono county had some "silver" men in it. As the Supervisors had abolished the precinct, but illegally the Democrat was quite incensed, as he did not want to go from home to vote, and was anxious to have Clinton threw a solid vote for Weaver as a rebuke to both Harrison and Cleveland; so they had polls there and Clinton gave one vote for Cleveland and four for Weaver, the Republicans getting into the net, and the Democrat swelling the Cleveland vote by one.

DISMISSED.—On Tuesday Judge Virden dismissed the case of J. Coronado vs A. McKeever. This case had been continued and continued, and when the day for trial came the Plaintiff's lawyers were not on hand and another continuance was asked for. There being no sense in asking for further delay Judge granted a motion to dismiss the case. One of the grounds on which a continuance was asked for on Wednesday was, that the plaintiff wanted to take the depositions of certain witnesses who could not be in Court on the day of trial; but the joke was the two witnesses were in Court, or in town, when the case was dismissed. In the meantime the defendant has been harassed and put to the expense of coming here to watch his case.

SPANISH.—S. Lester Combs, our school teacher, has formed a class in Spanish. It bids fair to make this a Spanish-speaking community. How melodious it will be to hear a fellow swearing in pure Castilian, instead of in pure English, on our public streets. Justice Fales will have to join the class, or he may get befogged when an inveterate swearer pumps pure Castilian into his ear.

PAY YOUR TAXES.—Remember that the first installment of taxes must be paid before 6 o'clock on Monday, the 28th. You have just one week in which to pay up before 15 per cent is added. Better pay the tax in full, and then the whole affair will be off your mind. Taxes have been coming in pretty well. The Standard Con and the Bodie & Benton Railroad paid theirs some time ago.

THEIR BONDS.—The Board of Supervisors have fixed the bonds for the incoming officers as follows: Sheriff, $7,500;—Tax Collector, $10,000; Treasurer, $15,000; Clerk, $4,000; Auditor, $2,000; Recorder, $2,000; Assessor, $5,000; District Attorney, $2,000; Coroner $1,000; Public Administrator, $2,000; Surveyor, $1,000; Justices, $1,000; Constables, $1,000.

AT RENO.—The Southern Pacific Company now sell tickets at Reno for all Eastern points. This will be a great accomodation to the traveling public, as heretofore tickets and sleepers had to be obtained and engaged at the San Francisco office. See the Company's advertisement in another column.

SETTLED.—The Board of Supervisors settled its racket with J. L. C. Sherwin, over the Round Valley and Mono Mills Toll road franchise, by paying him $125, he giving up the road. The county has thus saved a pretty little lawsuit, which would have cost it many hard dollars.

GOOD.—It was good for the Republicans of this town, and, we guess, the county, generally, that the Democrats were afraid to bet on the result of the late election.—We have heard of very few bets having been made.

FINAL PROOF.—Under "New To-day" on this page will be found the Final Proof notice of Cord Norst, to be taken on January 3d, by County Clerk Murphey.

THANKSGIVING DINNER.—An elaborate Thanksgiving dinner will be given at the Allen House on Thursday next.

OFFICIAL VOTE.—The Board of Supervisors on Monday canvassed the official vote of this county.

A Bio storm is predicted by Foster, to commence on Monday next.

THE COUNTY.

The following are the county returns:

BRIDGEPORT.

For Harrison Electors, 70; Cleveland, 36; Weaver, 11; Bidwell, 1; Congress, Davis, Rep., 61; Caminetti, Dem., 33; Dunn, Pro., 1; Assemblyman, Watterson, Rep., 48, Mack, Dem., 14; Sheriff and Tax Collector, Fitzpatrick, Rep., 68, M. P. Hayes, Dem., 31; Clerk, Auditor and Recorder, Murphey, Rep., 99; Treasurer, Brown, Rep., 97; District Attorney, Goodall, Rep., 98, C. L. Hayes, Dem., 68; Public Administrator and Coroner, Sayre, 83; Surveyor, Thompson, Rep., 94; Supervisor, Nay, Rep., 64, Burkham, Dem., 43; Justice of the Peace, Thos. Field, 97; Constable, Simmons, Rep., 64, Crowell, 42.

BODIE.

Harrison, 101; Cleveland, 78; Weaver, 29; Bidwell, 2; Davis, 75; Caminetti, 104; Dunn, 3; Watterson, 73; Mack, 100; Fitzpatrick, 115; Hays, 98; Murphey, 169; Brown 157; Goodall, 59, Hayes, 131; Sayre, 142; Thompson, 172; Supervisor, Second District S. C. Smith, Dem., 52; Boyd, Rep., 48. Third District, Moyle, Rep., 8; Fouke, Dem., 46; Arrild, Ind. Rep., 49. Justice of the Peace—Christin, 88; Jones, 51; Delury, 136; Maestretti, 82. Constable, Kendall, 49; O'Brien, 106, Moyle, 40; Orton, 50; Hassett, 79.

CLINTON.

Cleveland, 1; Weaver, 4; Hays, 4, C. L. Hayes, 4; Davis, 2; Caminetti, 2; Watterson, 2; Mack, 2; Fitzpatrick, 1; Hays, 4; Murphey, 4; Brown, 4; Sayre, 4; Thompson, 3.

MONO LAKE.

Harrison, 10; Cleveland, 12; Weaver, 3; Bidwell, 1; Davis, 9; Caminetti, 14; Biggs, 1; Watterson, 10; Mack, 13; Fitzpatrick, 8; Hays, 19; Murphey, 21; Brown, 23; Goodall, 7; Hayes, 18; Sayre, 19; Thompson, 21; Nay, 15; Burkham, 12; Justice of the Peace Cordes, 3; Currie, 7; Montrose, 17; Mattly 14. Constable—Godat, 5; Hammond, 7; Rouze, 7; Campbell, 6; Dondero, 4.

LUNDY.

Harrison, 38; Cleveland, 21; Weaver, 15; Bidwell, 1; Davis, 35; Caminetti, 32; Dunn, 2; Watterson, 24; Mack, 33; Fitzpatrick, 43; Hays, 37; Murphey, 63; Brown, 59; Goodall, 31; Hayes, 45; Sayre, 57; Thompson, 62; Nay, 32; Burkham, 47. Justice of the Peace—Cordes, 39; Montrose, 62; Currie, 63; Mattly, 14. Constable—Godat, 7; Dondero, 24; Hammond, 10; Rouze, 11; Warner, 33; Campbell, 16, McKenzie, 31.

ANTELOPE.

Harrison, 36; Cleveland, 24; Weaver, 00; Bidwell, 2; Davis, 30; Caminetti, 20; Dunn, 1; Watterson, 28; Mack, 22; Fitzpatrick, 23; Hays, 38; Goodall, 28; Hayes, 32. Murphey 53; Brown, 51; Sayre, 53; Thompson, 53; Justice of the Peace—Barnes, 41; Hardy, 34; Watkins, 19. Constable—Frost, 29; Shields, 29; Radley, 28; Frost, 5.

BENTON.

Harrison, 31; Cleveland, 7; Weaver, 15; Davis, 24; Caminetti, 20; Watterson, 36; Mack, 12; Fitzpatrick, 12; Hays, 37; Goodall, 13; Hayes, 38; Murphey 46; Brown, 47; Sayre, 41; Thompson, 43. Justice of the Peace Daniels, 20; Tucker, 22; King, 18. Constable—Edwards, 27; A. Webster, 24; O. Webster, 14.

AMENDMENTS.

No. 10, Yes, 55, No, 304; No. 7, Yes, 179 No, 197; No. 11, Yes, 83, No, 196; No. 6, Yes, 123, No, 123; No. 14, Yes, 174, No, 61; For Election of U. S. Senator by direct vote, 364, Against, 21; For San Francisco Depot Act, 193, Against, 115; For Educational qualification, 317, Against, 39; Refund the Debt, Yes, 137, No, 136.

MILL RUNNING.—The new four-stamp mill at Ward's mine, on Green Creek, and near the Dunderburg mine, and almost in sight of Bridgeport, is in successful operation, working good ore from the Ward shaft, now down some eighty feet. Green Creek will be a lively mining camp next Summer.

RE-DISTRICTED.—The Supervisors have passed an ordinance altering the Supervisor Districts somewhat. Antelope has one Supervisor; Bodie one; Bridgeport and Clinton one; Benton one; Lundy and Mono Lake one.

A STRIKE.—It is said the Standard Con. has made a good development in the 400-foot level.

ON DIT.—There are rumors that we are to have three or four weddings in this vicinity before the Holidays are over.

THE Board of Supervisors will adjourn this evening.

THE Grand Jury will submit a final report this evening.

Harrison hats are a little out of season just now. We will sell ours cheap.

"TOILETTES."—The December number of this fashion magazine—a Christmas number—is gorgeous in its fashion plates, many of which will be a study for the ladies. It is a fine magazine for little money—$1 50 a year. Published by Toilettes Pub. Co., 126 West 23d Street, New York.

James V. Coleman is looming up as a Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator.—He has a sack, which is in his favor.

MARRIAGES.

STEIGER—OSBORN.—At San Francisco, November 11th, Charles D. Steiger to Carrie W. Osborn, both of that city.

Robert Patterson, one of Virginia City's best known citizens, died on Sunday of pneumonia, aged 60 years. He was a native of Scotland, but his parents came to the United States when he was a baby. In '49 he came to California, and but few mining districts of prominence on the coast that did not know Bob Patterson. In the flush days of Alpine county he was one of her most prominent citizens and active Republicans, and was liked by all who knew him. He was a member of the California Pioneers of San Francisco, and of the Pacific Coast Pioneers of Virginia City. His remains were interred in Carson on Wednesday.

There has been more trouble at Homestead between the union and non-union men, and likely to be more. It will end when the duty is taken off of steel rails, etc., for the Homestead works will have little work to do, and its workmen will hunt for pastures now.

D. P. Thompson, of Portland, Oregon, has been appointed Minister to Turkey vice Hirsh, resigned. In view of the recent election there will not be very good picking there for a Republican.

The Enterprise says that over 100 men have been drafted from the Comstock south end mines, and that 50 will be dropped from the Jacket soon.

In North Dakota the Republicans saved only the Secretary of State and Congressman.

It was noted recently that the Confederate Brigadier is fast departing from the public stage, and now it appears the millionaire is becoming far less important as a factor in Congress than formerly. The aggregate wealth of members of the senate and house is at present from $5,000,000 to $100,000,000 less than it was a few years ago. Many men of great wealth, such as "Joe" Brown, Hearst, Plumb, Farwell, Spooner, Scott and Spinola, have died or left Congress, and their successors have, for the most part, been men of moderate means. What great fortunes remain are to the extent of 75 per cent. the possession of members from the Pacific slope or the west. Another curious fact about these great congressional fortunes is that their owners are mostly men whose names begin with the letter S—Sanger, Stewart, Stanford, Sanders, Sherman, Shonp, Squire, Stockbridge, Stahlnecker, Stevens and Stephenson.—N. Y. World.

When the vessels now under construction, together with those authorized to be built, are completed, the United States will have a very respectable navy of modern warships. There will be forty-three vessels in all, carrying 364 guns and manned by 11 094 officers and men.

It will be well to keep a little memorandum of the number of "strikes" that will occur after the Fourth of March next; and also of the number of mills, factories, and other industrial establishments that will close under the "beneficial workings" of freetrade.

It is said that Miss Dora Miller, the New Orleans teacher, who invented and recently had patented a blackboard eraser, has been offered $5,000 for her patent right.

Vile and Unworthy.

Of consideration are nostrums of which it is asserted—and there are many such—that they cure immediately bodily ailments of long standing. There are none such that can. Chronic disorders cannot be instantaneously removed. Continuity in the use of a genuine medicine, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will eradicate chronic physical evils. Not the least of these last in the force of its opposition to medicine is constipation, to the removal of which, if persisted in, the Bitters is particularly adapted. Constriction of the bowels is a complaint which should be dealt with early and systematically.—So are its usual attendants, liver complaint and dyspepsia. For these, for malaria, rheumatism, kidney trouble, and more recently "la grippe," this highly and professionally commended medicine is an undoubted specific. Nothing can exceed it, moreover, as a means of imparting strength to the feeble and nervous.

NEW TO-DAY.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CALIF.
November 15, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Mono County, at Bridgeport, California, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1893, viz: CORD NORST, Pre-emption D. S. No. 1536 for the

E. ½ of N. W. ¼, S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ and N. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 21, T. 3 N., R. 25 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: James Sinnamon, Anthony Hiatt, L. A. Murphey and M. P. Hays, all of Bridgeport Mono Co., Calif.

n19-td C. W. CRAIG, Register.

THE

CHRONICLE-UNION

IS THE

PIONEER JOURNAL

OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE

SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS,

IN CALIFORNIA.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1892. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT BOOK of the County of Mono, State of California, for real estate, and personal property, for the year 1892, has this day been received by me; that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirments of the Political Code, section 3746, "That the taxes on all personal property secured by real property and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto 15 per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at 6 o'clock P. M., an additional 5 per cent will be added thereto:

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at 6 o'clock P. M. and that unless paid prior thereto 5 per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

☞—Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, October, 3d, 1892.

M. J. CODY, Tax Collector
o8 of Mono County, Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. M. EDDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

AND

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California.

Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.

OFFICE—Court House. ja26

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

☞ Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. d7-3m

W. O. PARKER, BRIDGEPORT, CAL. F. W. BENNETT, STOCKTON, CAL.

BENNETT & PARKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je18-tf

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,

Ginger Ale, Soda Water

Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS REDUCED TO BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions.

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

AN IRISH VILLAGE.

The Emerald Isle's Exhibit at the Columbian Exhibition.

Leading Industries of Ireland to Be Displayed by Peasant Lads and Lassies from Their Respective Localities.

All visitors to the world's fair will doubtless want to inspect the Irish village which is being arranged under the auspices of the countess of Aberdeen and Mrs. Ernest Hart. The latter gives the following outline of what it will contain:

"We shall have seven cottages in which peasant girls and lads from Donegal and elsewhere will be seen at work, weaving, spinning, dyeing, sprigging, carving, etc. The girls will look very pretty in Connemara red petticoats, fishwife skirts and blouses, and scarlet cloaks. In the first cottage will be a precise model of a cottage in Donegal, with undressed walls of granite, with a hooded fireplace and dresser full of bright crockery; a girl will be seen dyeing and spinning our famous Hand-and-Heath homespuns, the wool of which she gets from the lichens and heather of her native bog outside. There will be an imitation peat fire, and on this the dyer will from time to time place her iron pot-to-pot, and proceed to dye the wool. This operation is certain to prove immensely attractive to sightseers, and, as well as the carding, spinning and bobbin-filling, which will be shown here, is an extremely interesting process.

"In the second cottage there will be linen weaving and embroidering of the famous Kells art embroidery; whilst linen damask weaving on a Jacquard handloom and fringe-knotting will go on in the third cottage. Between this and the next cottage there will be a model dairy, in which dairy maids will be at work churning and butter-making. I can assure our American cousins they will have a chance of some good butter, as we shall send over some of the world-famed Kerry cows, which will be stabled at the rear. There will also be a pleasant, cool spot here where visitors can rest and drink iced milk.

"In the fourth cottage, which is under the especial care of the Irish Industries association, every description of Irish lace will be shown. There will be a Limerick lace worker at her frame, the Torchon lace worker at the pillow, the numerous varieties of point lace, and so forth.

"Sprigging and veining, which are employed in the production of the beautiful hemstitched handkerchiefs of Belfast, will be shown in the next cottage. The girls of Down are especially noted for their exquisite and delicate work. We have not quite definitely decided about the two remaining cottages, but we shall probably show in the seventh the wood-carving industry in Ireland, which has reached a really remarkable degree of development when one remembers the workers and teachers are peasant lads. You should see the set of owls carved by some of my own boys for Lady Aberdeen last year. The expression of the owls' faces, as well as the execution, was excellent. Other features of our Irish industrial village will be a replica of Donegal castle, an old well and other interesting Celtic memorials. I believe the Irish village will be successful; we shall certainly do our best to make it so."

THE BEASTS OF KANSAS.

A Novel and Interesting Exhibit for the World's Fair.

Kansas will make at the world's fair a notable exhibit of its native animals. The specimens are being prepared by Prof. L. L. Dyche, of the Kansas State university, one of the most skillful of living taxidermists. The exhibit will consist of at least four hundred animals, and will include a fine group of ten Rocky mountain sheep, seven Rocky mountain goats, nine moose, eight elks, seven antelopes, five caribou, five buffalo and twelve deer including mule, white-tailed, Virginia and others; eight wolves, timber and coyote; five mountain lions, six bears, twelve foxes, including a beautiful silver gray; besides a large number of lynx, wildcats and other smaller animals.

At Chicago the exhibit will be divided into fifteen groups. It will occupy a room 88x60 feet and the entire floor space is to be built up to represent a natural landscape, with rocks, grass, cacti, willows, quaking asp and natural fir and evergreen trees. On each side of the wing will be built a tall cliff and in between a valley with a running stream of water, a lake and swamp. On the back it is intended to have a panoramic painting, continuing the effect of the scenery of the foreground and giving distance to the scene. Each group of animals will be placed among surroundings imitative of their native haunts; the moose will be seen in natural positions in the swamp; the goats and sheep on the rocky cliffs and the buffalo on a buffalo grass prairie. One feature of the exhibit will be "Comanche," Gen. Custer's famous war horse, that has been mounted by the professor within the last year.

He Pants for Fame.

The Guthrie State Capital says that a boy in the Wichita schools has been suspended for reading the following essay on "Pants:" "Pants are made for men and not men for pants. Women are made for men and not for pants. When a man pants for a woman and a woman pants for a man they are a pair of pants. Such pants don't last. Pants are like molasses; they are thinner in hot weather and thicker in cold. The man in the moon changes his pants during the eclipse. Don't you go to the pantry for pants, you might be mistaken. Men are often mistaken in pants. Such mistakes make breeches of promise. There has been much discussion as to whether pants is singular or plural. Seems to us when men wear pants they are plural, and when they don't wear pants it is singular. Men go on a tear in their pants, and it is all right, but when the pants go on a tear it is all wrong."

CONCERNING DYNAMITE.

Several Million Dollars Invested in Its Manufacture in the United States.

Very few people have a correct idea of what dynamite is, of what it is made, and the uses to which it is put. To the French belongs the honor of its discovery and its practical use.

Nitro-glycerine is the force of all high explosives. Dynamite is the name most usually given to these explosives, though other names are sometimes used.

Dynamite, says the Detroit Free Press, is simply nitro-glycerine mixed with various ingredients. Nitro-glycerine is made by mixing sulphuric and nitric acid with sweet glycerine, the same that is used by the ladies to prevent chapped hands. Mixing the acids and glycerine is where the great danger lies in the making of nitro-glycerine. The mixing-tank, or agitator, as it is called by dynamite makers, is a large steel tank, filled inside with many coils of lead pipe, through which, while the mixing is in progress, a constant flow of ice water is maintained. This flow of ice water is used to keep the temperature of the mix below eighty-five degrees, as above that point it would explode, and a hole in the ground would mark where the factory had been. The nitro-glycerine is stored in large earthenware tanks, which are usually sunk in the ground to guard against blows or severe concussion.

The other ingredients for making dynamite are: Nitrate of soda, which is found only in Chili, carbonate of magnesia and wood pulp.

Dynamite is put in paper shells usually one and a quarter inches in diameter and eight inches in length, and weighs about one-half pound to each shell or cartridge. It has largely taken the place of black powder for blasting, as it is many hundreds of times stronger and consequently more economical. It is used chiefly in mining all kinds of ores, coal and rock and submarine blasting and railroad building. Without its aid many railroads, especially those crossing the Rocky mountains, could not have been constructed; without it Hell Gate in New York harbor could not have been destroyed, and without it the miner, at prices now paid for mining ores, could not earn his bread.

Dynamite will not explode from any ordinary fall or jar; it will burn without explosion and freezes at forty-two degrees, ten degrees above ordinary freezing point. The bomb of the anarchist is made of metal or glass and filled with pure nitro-glycerine arranged so as to explode by severe contact with any hard object. These bombs are, of course, never made by a reputable dynamite factory.

Five or six millions of dollars are invested in the manufacture of dynamite in the United States, and its use is constantly on the increase. The fumes of nitro-glycerine produce intense headache, which can be cured by taking a very small dose of it internally.

EXCHANGE IS NO ROBBERY.

A Thief and a Vagrant Traded Identities for Mutual Advantage.

Here is a bald statement of facts, says the Pall Mall Gazette, and it reads like an ingenious bit of fiction. It only happened recently, and the authority is the report of the police office. A poor man wandering in the Paris streets came up to a constable and entreated to be arrested. He said he was penniless and hungry, and that at the lockup he would at least get a bed and a breakfast. The constable took him at his word—took him, in fact, into custody—and he was locked up for the night. In the lockup he met a thief, whose antecedents were rather troubled, but who had great hopes for the future if he could only escape. The one wanted liberty, the other wanted money, and they had all the night to make their arrangements. When the morning came a bargain was struck. The thief was able either to produce or to guarantee fifty francs, and in consideration of that it came to a change of identities. When the roll was called over each of the two prisoners answered for the other. The thief came in for some pity, some sympathetic advice and his liberty. He accepted all three and made immediate and excellent use of the last. The other prisoner was "put back." But the fraud was discovered—it was almost inevitable that it should. He was brought up again and sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment for conspiring to defeat the ends of justice. The report says he was delighted with the sentence and returned to his cell in triumph. The story would have seemed improbable in a novel; but fancy the satisfaction of the bona-fide thief when he read the report.

LIGHT OF COMING DAYS.

A Scientist Thinks Phosphorescent Glow Will Supersede Electricity.

It seems hard to believe that in a very few years the incandescent lamp, which we now regard as in many respects an almost perfect light, will be regarded as a crude makeshift, which mankind availed itself of while science stood on the threshold of the discovery of the perfect luminant. Mr. Tesla has shown in his experiments an ideal form of electric lighting which would transcend in luxury and convenience our present system of electric lighting by incandescent lamps so far as the latter transcends the oil lamps and tallow dips used by our near ancestors. Every drawing room would become an electric field in a continual state of rapidly alternating stress, in which the occupants would live, experiencing no unpleasant effect whatever, while vacuous tubes or phosphorescent globes and tubes, without care or attention, would shed a soft, diffuse light of color and intensity arranged to suit the most luxurious fancy. Mr. Tesla's watchword is that the phosphorescent glow is the light of the future: he hints at artificial auroras spreading from the summit of towers of hitherto undreamt height, and he has, at all events, got as far as producing in the air at atmospheric pressure a glowing plane bounded by two rings about a foot and thirty inches in diameter respectively. Whether all his visions will be realised remains to be proved; there is no doubt that they are guiding him aright.

LIFE IS NO SINECURE.

It May Be for Some Folks, But Not for the English Journeyman.

The English journeyman has an unattractive life, says Reuben Gold Thwaites in an article on "Village Life in Old England" in the New England Magazine. Starting out to his work, perhaps miles away, at six o'clock in the summer morning, with a heavy basket of tools and food on his shoulder, he often works until eight absolutely breakfastless; then half an hour is allowed him for his cheerless meal of cold tea and bread and fat bacon; at noon he has an hour or less for what dinner he has brought with him; and at five o'clock ends his day's task, he sometimes taking a light lunch in the middle of the afternoon. As with the farm laborer, rheumatism early seeks him for a victim, and at sixty he is quite apt to be a useless old man with "a crick in his back," a burden to himself and his relatives. Earning at his best and in the height of a busy season not to exceed one dollar and twenty-five cents a day, with long stretches of either sickness or no work, invariably a large family on his hands, possibly a drink habit, which makes every spare penny burn in his pocket, and the cost of provisions not on the whole below that prevalent in America for the same qualities of supplies, he neither accumulates savings nor apparently wishes to. Let him endeavor to rise above his fellows or furnish more comfortably his little cottage—which the landlord's agent keeps so neatly without, but whose interior is apt to be cheerless enough—he would in many communities be scoffed at and shunned at the alehouse, as a man too proud for that state of life unto which it hath pleased God to call him. Then, again, the "union" will receive him when at last his working days are over, and he looks forward with complacency, or shall we say with sullen indifference, to ending his days as a pauper. The picture is gloomy enough, but Merry England is filled with such, if you care to look for them.

PAST BELIEF.

Thought Queen Victoria Must Live in the Czar's Domains.

I always stayed at the house of one Starosta, a very old man, whose wife was still active and lively at seventy years of age, says Herbert Barry in the book on Russia. She used to interest herself vastly in the conversation that passed between me and her husband.

This man, a forester, was a remarkable character. By intelligent industry and perseverance he had raised himself from the station of a common serf to the management of woods greater in extent than many a German principality.

He had given his son a liberal education, and was a man of inquiring disposition, anxious to get information on all sorts of subjects. Our long discussions of things in general, and the world's recent history in particular, were highly amusing, if a little perplexing, to the old lady who sat and listened to them.

One morning I was sitting before the stove, talking with the forester about the British constitution, and happened to mention our gracious queen. At that moment the old lady broke into the conversation.

"You will excuse me," she said, "that I do not speak English. I hear you always talking about your Queen Victoria. Now, I want to know what does she do for our emperor, because, of course, she lives at St. Petersburg?"

"At St. Petersburg?" I said. "No, she lives in her own country—my country—England."

"What part of Russia is England?"

"England is not in Russia at all. It is another country by itself."

But I could not convince her of that. She had never heard of any other country that was not Russia, and nothing would make her believe in its existence. She could not get over it for a long time, and continually repeated to her husband: "Only fancy the barrin trying to tell me there is another country beside Russia!"

A WONDERFUL TIMEPIECE.

The Unique Product of a Watchmaker's Skill.

A wonderful piece of mechanism, consisting of a watch dial of unique construction, has been finished and placed on exhibition by one of the deft fingered artists belonging to one of the large watch factories at Waltham, Mass. It contains, says the Philadelphia Press, instead of the usual numerals, twelve small but distinct silhouette figures, beginning with a woman with a very small child in her arms. At one o'clock the little mother and her miniature baby are clearly depicted, the infant being in "long clothes." At two o'clock the same figure appears, but the child has perceptibly grown.

At three o'clock the little mother is still the same, but the baby is in "short clothes." At four the child again appears, and so on up to eight o'clock, when he goes to school for the first time. At nine he is seen in college gown, standing beside the now elderly mother. At ten o'clock the deathbed is brought to view, the young man taking leave of his loved parent. At eleven o'clock he is aged with the snows of many winters. At twelve he makes his final appearance, an old, decrepit specimen of humanity, praying for the end. During the next twelve hours the same scenes are again enacted. The little machine is a wonder all round.

Seven Thousand Miles of Wheels.

If all the locomotives in the United States were coupled together they would make a train of solid iron and steel over 300 miles long. Add the passenger cars and we would have 300 miles more of wood and iron. This would give us a gigantic passenger train 600 miles in length, counting both engines and cars. Should we want a huge "mixed" train we might add the "box," "flat" and every other kind of freight car, and our train would then have a total length of over 7,000 miles! The passenger cars in this gigantic train would be capable of seating 1,500,000 people, and upon the freight cars could be loaded the weight of the pyramids of Egypt and all the state capitols of the United States besides.

A JEALOUS COW.

She Gores Her Master Because He Nursed a Pup.

A few years ago, says a writer in the London Spectator, I had a quiet milch cow, Rose, which was fond of Thomas, the stableman, and also showed an aversion to dogs. One morning I had just begun to dress when I heard my puppy barking in the cowshed. The next minute I heard a roar of unmistakable fear and anguish—a human roar. I dashed downstairs, and at the same moment arrived my son pitchfork in hand.

There lay Thomas on his face in a dry gutter by the side of the road to the cow-house and the cow butting angrily at him. We drove off the cow and poor Thomas scuffled across the road, slipped through a wire fence, stood up and drew breath.

"Well, Thomas," said I, "what's the matter with Rose?"

"Well, sir," said Thomas, "I heard the pup bark and untied him, and I was just coming out of the cow-house with the pup in my arms when Rose came round the corner. She knocked me down and would have killed me."

Thomas had, indeed, had a narrow escape, his trousers were ripped up from end to end, and red marks all along his legs showed where Rose's horns had grazed along them.

"Well," said I, "you'd better not milk her this morning, since she's in such a fury."

"Oh, I'll milk her right enough, sir, by-and-by; just give her a little time to settle down," said Thomas. "It's only jealousy of that 'ere pup, sir. She couldn't abide seeing me a fondling of it."

In about twenty minutes Thomas called me down to see the milk. The cow had stood quiet enough to be milked. But the milk was deeply tinged with blood, and in half an hour a copious red precipitate had settled to the bottom of the pail. Till then I had doubted the jealousy theory. After that I believed.

WIPES KNEW THEIR VALUE.

A Newsboy Who Would Only Accept Five Cents for Saving Six Lives.

Human life is dull and in small demand—spot cash, five-sixths of a cent each person—at Belden Point, on City island. These figures are the result of the sad experience of Edward Gallagher, of New York. Edward is a newsboy, sometimes called "Swipes the Newsboy," as a compliment to his ability. He is not the original "Swipes." Edward is sixteen years old, black-eyed, brown-haired and small. What his muscular development lacks in quantity it more than makes up in quality. He sold a big armful of newspapers between this city and City island Monday afternoon and then went rowing near Belden Point. Four men and two women who had sailed up from Greenpoint in the small sloop Agnes went in bathing at half-past six o'clock, so "Swipes" says. Three of the men and the women presently got into the skiff and paddled out into the sound, followed leisurely by the fourth man, who swam. Two hundred yards from the shore he grew tired, tried to climb into the skiff over the side instead of the stern and upset it. "Swipes" said he rowed fiercely to the rescue and saved them all.

"They made me weary," he confided to a New York Herald man. "When I began taking them in all the men could say was: 'We're all lost!' Soon's I got 'em ashore one says: 'Johnny, that was great work you done. I'm going to take up a c'lection.'

"He passed the hat and raised thirty cents out of all their clothes. When he give it to me he says: 'You're only a boy, you know,' an' I gave him back his quarter an' says: 'Yes, an' I ain't goin' to overcharge you. The hull gang of yer ain't wort' more'n fi'pence.' Then I skipped."

But will not some society or some kind individual give "Swipes" a medal?

STILL A MYSTERY.

Nobody Has Yet Explained the Secret of Ouija's Strange Power.

Ouija still flourishes in Boston, according to the Transcript, as a drawing-room amusement. Now and then it accomplishes something quite remarkable, as, for instance, the other night, when a story-writer asked the question of Ouija—the story-writer not being at the board, but sitting near by—"What is to be the name of the hero of my next story?" No one but the asker of the question knew what the name was, but Ouija proceeded to spell out the first four letters of a very unusual name—and then stuck. After awhile, with a little faltering and a wrong letter once, the entire name was spelled out. It must have been hit upon either by accident—which would be very remarkable—or else must have somehow got from the mind of the only person who knew the name to the fingers of the persons who were at the board—which perhaps would be still more remarkable. One young lady was told by Ouija that a friend had a gift of lilies for her at the office. To test the matter she went to the office, and found him about to send her an offering of lilies. Perhaps this was simply a clever guess. It is a singular thing that Ouija is generally inclined to blackguardism and bad words, and has been known to swear violently in households where no oath was ever heard. The spiritualists explain it on the ground that the board is manipulated by an idle, impertinent sort of spirits.

Inventors of the Photograph.

A French dealer in "Notes and Queries" has discovered that Fenelon, in 1690, foreshadowed the photograph, and that a less known author, Tiphaigne, in 1760, in his old book called "Giphantie," described the photograph process very closely. He said: "The rays of light reflected from objects made a picture on all polished surfaces—the retina of the eye, glass, etc. Now we have sought to fix this fugitive image, we have invented a substance very delicate, viscous and quick to dry and harden. By means of this a picture is made in an instant, we then back this up with a piece of cloth and present it to the objects we wish to paint."

CHRONICLE-UNION,

THE PIONEER

On the Eastern Slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California.

The Oldest and Leading Paper in

MONO COUNTY.

THE RELIABLE

ADVERTISING MEDIUM OF THE COUNTY.

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THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE BEST OF JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE LOWEST RATES.